FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

Subscription by Mati Post-Paid. DAILY, Per Month..... DAILY, Per Year..... SUNDAY, Per Year.... AHAY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... WEEKLY, Per Year Pestage to Foreign Countries added, 174 SUN, New York etty.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all onces send stamps for that juryose

Socal News.—The City and Suburban News Burea of the United Passe and New York Associate Passe is at 21 to 39 Ann attreet. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Sunday Liquor.

Everybody will respect those who marched on Wednesday in the procession of the societies for liberal Sunday laws. Every man there knew precisely what he wanted, and plainly said so in person. They will not be satisfied with putting an end to the reign of ROOSEVELT, or with obtaining a promise of liberty under the law as it stands. They are for clearing the Sunday prohibition utterly off the statute books, so that the legal right to drink on Sunday shall be as anquestionable as it is on week days.

No Puritan Sunday," is the frank motto of the proposed revolution. They do not beat about the ROOSEVELT bush with cries for "liberal interpretation" of the Sunday laws which stand to-day, or for "fair play between club men and laboring men;" they desire a new rule for Sunday altogether, enabling the saloons to open in the full light of day. Special regulations of the Sunday liquor traffic, such as the curtailment of hours, which might be deemed best after this momentous issue is decided one way or the other, are at present of secondary importance only.

The societies for more liberal Sunday laws will find their cause espoused by the Demogratic party of New York as it is arrayed for the campaign this fall. The Democratic platform declares for local option, a square repudiation of the old-time veto on Sunday liquor selling, and a declaration for licenses to all communities that may demand them under certain conditions. To our mind, it would have been much better to maintain the traditional Democratic principle of a uniform excise law, and the idea that so vital a question is inseparable from the authority of the State; but local option is necessarily a step toward the general reversal of the present system, and sooner or later that must be reversed in favor of the freer customs of individual liberty represented by Wednesday's procession.

It is not in the nature of things that the old habit of denving to the public the privflege of entertaining themselves with liquor Brinking on Sunday, should continue indefinitely. The beginning of the change will date from the election of the Democratic State ticket and Senate next November. Vote for them!

#### A Good Ticket.

The ticket put in pomination by the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday in Syracuse deserves, and is likely to receive, the vote of every Democrat worthy of designation as such; and it is also of a much higher grade of individual merit and fitness than ordinary.

What must first favorably impress the

intelligent and discriminating Democratic elector is the high professional standard of the nominees. Gen. King, the candidate for Secretary of State, is a soldier of fair record in the late civil war. He is no stranger to Albany, where he has served as Judge Advocate-General. Mr. CHASE, the nominee for Attorney-General, completed his education at Yale College and was associated in the practic of law with SAMUEL HAND. Mr. CHASE has served in the State Assembly from Albany county and two terms in the State Senate. For the important off to of State Comptroller the Democrats have nominated JOHN B. JUDSON. Brother JUDSON is a graduate of the Williston Seminary in Massachusetts, and has served at the head of a printing office, a post which requires an amount of vigilance, energy, and patience greater than is necessary for a Comptroller. Mr. Jupson has been a member of the Demoeratic State Committee and has never abseated himself from the political pilot house on fishing trips and hunting tours when the fortunes of the party were endangered. Dr WITT C. Dow, the candidate for State Treas. urer, has twice been elected to the post of Treasurer in his own county, and has well earned promotion from the thriving town of Cobbleskill to the throbbing city of Albany, opposite Greenbush. RUSSELL STEWART. the candidate for State Engineer, has, like his associate, Gen. King, a record of honor able service in the civil war, having enlisted in the Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers As a civil engineer he has had a long familiarity with the public works system of the State. A native of Erie county, he moved fifteen years ago to Syracuse, which enjoys the distinction of being 151 miles nearer New York, and if elected in November he will be 147 miles nearer New York, and moving on the right road.

Apart from the individual qualifications of the candidates, the Democratic ticket is well chosen in a geographical sense, and justifies the confident remark of Senator MILL that it will grow in popularity.

Cuba and the Neutrality Laws. The trial of the Cubans at Wilmington. which resulted in their acquittal on Monday, was made the occasion of announcing from the beach some timely truths in regard

to the real meaning of our neutrality laws It is well established that the shipment of arms and ammunition to the insurgents in Cuba is legitimate trade, although subject to the risk of seizure by the Spanish authorities. A dozen years ago Secretary FRELING HUYSEN declared that articles of merchandise known as contraband are "a legitimate element of commerce to the citizens of the United States, a neutral power, with either of the belligerents in time of war, in the same manner and to the same extent as they would be in time of peace;" and in the present case Spain does not even admit that there is a state of war in Cuba, which apparently makes the case stronger, if it could receive additional strength.

This is doctrine, too, that has been established for a century under our Government. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, our first Secretary of the Treasury, declared that "purchasing and exporting from the United States, by way of merchandise, articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike | British Government was in carness, and we instruments and military stores, is free to | can only account for the Sultan's persistence all the parties at war, and is not to be inter- in rejecting the reforms demanded on the

fered with." Many similar official declarations might be cited.

But the case of the so-called fillbusters arrested at Wilmington, brings in an additional consideration, concerning which there may be fewer declarations and judicial decisions. Section 5,256 of the Revised Statutes is in these terms:

"Every person who, within the territory or juris-diction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from then against the territory or dominious of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high missiemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

Nevertheless, the charge of the Judge in the case of the Cubans tried at Wilmington, as reported, insisted that the defend ants were not prohibited from leaving the country singly, unless they formed a military expedition or enterprise, or a part of such an expedition or enterprise. The case was analogous to that of the shipment of arms in the respect that "the shipper and the volunteer would run the risk, the one of the capture of the property and the other of the capture of the person." It must be left for the jury to determine from the facts whether the existence of a military expedition had been shown.

Without undertaking to discuss either the language of the Judge's charge or the findings of the jury on the facts, it is yet worth pointing out that this case adds one more to the instances which have shown how the Cuban cause may be prolonged and even aided without any violation of the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed in their letter and spirit; but the patriot movement in Cuba is one which depends on the voluntary action of the Cubans themselves. It need not be denied that some of them have returned from America to their native island and have seen enough there to induce them to take part with the patriot cause. No doubt, also, others have aided that cause by sending supplies of arms and ammunition, which are legitimate articles of commerce. Such sources of help are what Cuba needed, and it is obvious that they can be furnished without violating in any way our laws, although those laws strictly prohibit any military expedition or movement in this country to carry on hostilities against Spain.

#### When? When?

When will our Republican friends drop hypocrisy and treat the excise question with

honesty and common sense? At the Republican Convention recently held in Saratoga the Hon, WARNER MILLER. vociferously aided and abetted by the dele gates from the rural districts, secured the insertion in the Republican platform of a declaration in favor of the maintenance of the present Sunday excise laws, "in the interests of labor and morality." This plank had special reference, of course, to the strict enforcement of the present Excise law in

this city by THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Yet it is a fact which is not capable of dispute for a single instant that in Rochester and Syracuse and in ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the Republican cities and villages in the interior of the State the bars in the saloons and hotels are open for the selling of liquor on Sundays, with hardly a pretence of concealment.

The doors leading into these bars, either from the street or from the interior of the hotel buildings, are usually closed, and the curtains on the inside of the larrooms are generally drawn, but the doors are never locked, and the rooms ar. open for the sale of liquor as on other days. Furthermore, if any citizen in these towns should take upon himself the project of securing evidence and making complaints against those who sell liquor on Sundays, he speedily would find himself an observious and uppopular individual.

It is this hypocritical and inconsistent conduct on the part of country Republi cans which will make any proper settlement of the excise question by Republican legislators almost impossible. It is beyond question that in the rural districts a propo sition to allow the saloons and hotels to keep open on certain hours on Sunday, would be voted down by a large ma jority; and yet the same people who would vote and declaim against any change in the present law, treat it as a dead letter, and stamp as a crank the man who attempts to enforce it. We have no doubt that in Mr. WARNER MILLER'S own town of Herkimer beer and liquor are sold at the hotels and saloons on Sundays with practical freedom; and that Mr. MILLER and the Republicans in Herkimer have

never tried to stop it. Our Republican friends are truly for the law, but against its enforcement. They want the saloons to be strictly closed in New York, and to be open with a pretence of being closed in the country.

Is the Partition of Turkey at Hand

We received vesterday by cable the state ment of the London Daily News that in consequence of the imminent withdrawal of the powers from further action in regard to demanding reforms in Armenia, it has been decided to hold a conference at an early date

in Paris to discuss the Armenian question. There is nothing which the Sultan and his adviser chave so much cause to dread as a European conference, for they know that the condition of the Christian population, not in Armenia alone, but throughout the Ottoman Empire, would become the subject of discussion, and that nothing but the ealousy of the Christian powers could avert a final solution of the Eastern problem by a partition of the Turkish dominions.

Up to this hour the Sultan has refused to

submit to the joint demand of England, France, and Russia that those powers shall be represented on a commission charged with the permanent protection of Arms nian Christians. Of the consequences of the refusal one warning has been given to the Porte. It is true that RUSSEM Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador to England, denies the authenticity of the despatch ascribed to him, according to which Lord Salishuny on being assured that the Sultan would not grant the international commission of control, said: "It is useless to go any further. If your Government refuses, we shall appeal to the powers. We shall demand the as sembling of a congress, and I beg you to understand that this will be the signal for the dismemberment of Turkey." That he sent such a despatch RUSTEM Pasha denies. but he does not deny the substantial accu racy of the declarations imputed to the English Premier. These, indeed, are strictly in line with the language used by Lard SALISEURY in the House of Lords on the opening of Parliament, when he said that the maintenance of Turkish rule over subject Christian populations was strictly conditioned upon good behavior It was plain from that moment that the

theory that even in his palace he is in a critical position; that he is haunted by the memory of the fate of Appel Aziz, and lives in deadly terror of the Softan and other fanatical elements of his environment at Constantinople. In no other way can we explain his defiance of the one nation with which he is powerless to cope. We say the one nation, because, while a Russian attack by land might be resisted, the Ottoman Empire is cloven in twein by a waterway, and there is no force at the disposal of the Porte which, if Europe gave the order, could prevent a British Admiral from compelling the Turkish Government to subscribe to and execute any treaty presented for its acceptance.

Will Europe give the order? That de pends upon the question whether the jealousy of the powers has been overcome by horror of the Armenian atrocities, by poignant sense of pity and of duty; or whether it can be allayed by an astute accommodation of claims and a shrewd distribution of the Ottoman assets. When Lord SALISBURY said that Turkish rule was conditioned on good behavior, he obviously meant that dismemberment was the alternative, and he would scarcely have pointed at this so clearly had be not believed it to be practicable through an adroit adjustment of international pretensions. We are justified, probably, in inferring that there has been an informal interchange of ideas respecting the manner in which a European congress, asserting the rights and assuming the responsibilities of a guardian of civilization, should deal with Turkey as it dealt with Africa, and parcel out the greater part of the Sultan's possessions among the Christian powers. It is not difficult to conjecture how a gen erally acceptable arrangement might be made, if we except the crucial question of the ownership of Constantinople. The mauifest aim of a convress which desired to solve the Eastern problem once for all would be to release all the Christian and semi-Christian dominions of the Porte, together with Egypt and Tripoli, which, owing to their geographical position, must be regarded as belonging to the European system. Under such a general plan Armenia would appropriately fall to Russia, which is the adjoining power; Macedonia to Austria, which would hope to build up a Incrative trade at Salonica: Epirus, Crete. and the islands of the Ægean to Greece; Syria to France; Tripoli to Italy, and Egypt to England, which would doubtless wish to exchange Cyprus for one of the islands assigned to Greece, for instance, Mitylene, which would be more available as a paval station. To the Sultan would be left t' western half of Asia Minor, with a capital at Broussa, the earlier seat of Ottoman rule. As for the maintenance of his authority on the Euphrates and the Tigris, he could fight for that with the Arabs, who have been long

impatient of the Turkish voke. There would remain to be disposed of Constantinople and the adjacent district known as Roumelia. That ought to go to Russia, but if such an arrangement at this time were prevented by the jealousy of Austria and England, the question of the imperial city might be left undetermined by committing it to a weak power, which naturally would be Bulgaria. In view of the state of things at Sofia since the death of STAMBULOFF, it is possible that the Czar, if barred out for the moment from Constantinople, would accept Bulgaria as a locum Were this difficulty once surmounted, Europe could face the twentieth century with the consciousness of having at last performed a duty to the Christian vic tims of Ottoman misrule which might and should have been discharged a century ago.

Whether Ponfipto Diaz can be elected President of Mexico for the sixth time is a question of exceeding interest to the members of the Congress which assembled at the capital on Monday of last week. He first If the office as provisional President in 1876; he was elected as Constitutional President the next year; he was succeeded for one term by GONZALEZ; he was reelected in 1884, and again at each of the two succeeding terms; and he seems to be the only candidate in the Presidential election that will precede the end of his fourth term next year

When a candidate for his second successive term, which was his third full term, he procured an abrogation of the constitutional provision which prohibited any President of Mexico from standing as a candidate for two consecutive terms, and since that time no obstacle has been thrown in his way when a candidate.

In the message which he sent to the two Houses of Congress last week, an abstract of which is printed elsewhere in THE SUN there is evidence that he looks forward to yet another term of the Presidency. He exults over the peace and prosperity of Mexico during his administration of public affairs, and he even goes so far as to direct the attention of Congress to the zeal which he has displayed in premoting the development of the country's interests.

It is a novelty in Mexican politics to re tain a President in office for so very long a period of time, and we think it would be a good sign for Mexico if there were more rivalry for the Presidency; but it seems that no other candidate can enter into a contest with DIAZ. There is no doubt that he is the favorite of the Congress now in session.

Consarism appears to be pretty well fixed in

## The Epoch of Eloquence.

Mexico.

The American people are exceedingly fond of eloquence, whether it be that of the pulpiteer, the politician, the lawyer at the bar. the platform lecturer, or any other speaker. The eloquent man is a greater power in the United States than in any other country France not excepted, England left out of the account, and Germany unthought of. An eloquent man, even when in the wrong, may carry the day against an adversary

who is in the right. The time for political speechmaking is again at hand in this State, and in other States. Is there any man of moving or governing eloquence on either side? Is there one who can handle the thunders as they were handled by DANIEL WEBSTER, or who can wenve a spell around the reason like hat which was weven by HENRY CLAY, or who can stir the fires of the spirit as they were stirred by WENDELL PHILLIPS, or who can use our English speech as it was used by ABRAHAM LINCOLN ?

For the best eleguence all the powers of the mind are brought into the service of the orator. Reason and imagination are the chief of these powers.

The rewards that await eloquence in this country are tempting indeed. No wonder that the gift is so eagerly sought after. Wonder that so few capture it.

The gift of eloquence must be distin guished from the gift of gab. It must be distinguished from mere rhetoric; for that may be destitute of soul. It is wholly differat i m rant or froth.

We would like to see an orator of tre

eloquence, Democrat or Republican, in the political campaign which has opened here. Surely, the great city of New York ought to produce one.

# Valkyrie-Vigilant.

The new programmie determined upon for the Valkyrie, whereby she is not to leave this country at present, but stay here until pext spring, prompts us to suggest a little sport which can hardly have failed to come into the head of Lord DUNRAVEN also. Any more matches between the Valkyrie and Defender being impossible-and we agree with the owners of our cup boat in refusing to entertain any proposition for contests outside of the cup races-there is still no serious objection to the arrangement of a match between Valkyrie and Vigilant. No. doubt both bonts could be made fit for racing in ten days' time, and we imagine that Mr. GOULD would be found rendy in the interest of sport again to put his boat in trim and enter her in such a contest, although on the face of it the olds might be somewhat against him. It should be a grand match between the Vigilant and Valkyrie. All things considered, we should feel con-

strained to put a small shot on the Yankee, In behalf of such a match we believe that American vachtsmen would forgive Lord DUNRAVEN for his caddish treatment of the club he challenged lately, and, letting bygones be bygones, turn over a fresh page and begin life anew.

The Jadependent County Democrats showed more sagacity than the State Democrats n not sending a delegation to the Convention, where there was no need of political guerrillas.

The decision of Secretary HERBERT not to ask the contractors for the new battle ships to bid also on the armor may be ascribed, doubtless, to two causes, one being a doubt whether such a course may not tend to leave one or both of the great armor-making plants less at the Government's disposal, and the other being the receipt of satisfactory proposals from the two establishments for the furnishing of armor

directly to the Government. The Bureau of Construction and the Bureau of Ordnance have antagonized each other not a little in regard to these battle ships, and one of the latest instances of that difference of view was Chief Constructor HICHBORN's recomm dation that the Secretary should call for bids including the armor, believing that in this way the plates would both cost less and be furnished ore promptly. The Bureau of Ordnance dissented, and held that the result might be that the Government would fail to have at its command the resources of the two great establishments at Bethlebem and Pittsburgh. representatives of these works succeeded in convincing the Secretary that it would wise to change the existing plan. Since it is not likely that an inquiry will be made in Congress as to why an experiment for which economy was claimed had not been carried out, we may presume that the Secretary received from the Bethiehem and CARNEGIE works such assurances in regard both to cost and the rapidity of furnishing armor hereafter as will justify him in his present course.

We have never known a time when the American press of all parties were more generally in accord upon any public question than they are at this time in the support of the cause of I ree Caba.

Last winter Mayor STRONG's attention was called to the unsoundness of his novel theory for making up a Park Commission by letting three members, who assumed the post with no intention of working, appoint the fourth, by whom the necessary work of the Commision should be done. "If a reconstitution of the Boord is to be made now," says our contemporary, the Times," it is to be hoped that the Mayor will abandon his illegal theory and appoint four Commissioners, each one of whom is willing to do his share of the work of the licard, and who will leave the executive work of the parks to the officer appointed to perform it."

The Mayor has again another chance to appoint a Park Board with which danger of the maltreatment of park property should at last disappear. For a Commission coolly towalk into carefully treated public park and, shutting the door on all artistle counsel turn its sentitrary location of an incongruous statue, like on the ground of moral or religious principle. and character top y-turvy with the arbi the DE PEYSTER statue, differs from an African king putting a stovepipe hat upon his head in the single respect that the latter has the moral right to do as he pleases. Epis les of this kind should be finally brought to an end for all time. There certainly should be gentlemen enough in town qualified to end them.

A sign of reviving Democracy: SCHIER-

It is too had that some one of the people ho are sure that they saw the great sea serpent off the Jersey coast last Sunday had not a kodak at hand so as to take a snap shot at the living terror. Had we procured that kind of a picture of the deep sea prodigy, there would have been no need of any further evidence of the existence of the marine wonder. There would have been an end to an old controversy in which many an honest sailor has taken part. Another thing. No two sea serpents have ever looked alike. Take this last Jersey one, for example, which were an alligator's head at the other end from its tall: it here no reservblance to an earlier cultter which had the calm face of a mermaid, or to a vet one which had a waterspout its head, at | barked at the three foliy tars who saw it within an hour after they got their grog. We must have heard of nearly a hundred se. surpents since the late Mr. BARNUM offered a reward to any man who would catch one of them; but we rever heard of a single member of the family who was the match of any other member, or, as we may say, a chip of the same block, leaving out the mental qualities, I turning a kodak upon any visible sea serpent at an opportune moment, we might be able to get its true picture, and thus tell whether it is a thing in natural history or a spiritual creation We would thus settle one of the questions which has long bothered both seamen and landsmen, besides showmen.

Let the people, therefore, who are eftting on the Jersey shore, in hope of seeing a sight like that which was seen last Sunday by three grown people and a boy, provide themselves with the iseful little instrument which takes a photograph by a snap shot.

Mr. YELLOW BONNET, the Chevenne brave who has turned Christian, wants to get divorced from all of his four squaws because they refuse to turn with him. Both law and morals enter into this care. If he is a true Christian he must get rid of three of h squaws; and this decision appertains to Christian morals. Which one of them he may be permitted to retain is a ques tion in law, and we suppose the court will decide in favor of theone to whom he was first married. But then, he does not want any one of the lot unless she turns Christian. This is a matter with which the court at Tolaga has nothing to do Its judgment must be based upon local grounds. not on religious principles. If, for example, the youngest of his squaws were to effer to turn Bristian, she could not be permitted to enjoy any marital privileges other than those of the three pagan equaws, and he could not be per mitted to give her any preference over the pagan whom he first married. The court nust, therefore, affirm the right of Mr. YELLOW BONNET'S first squaw, regardless not only of her religion, but also of that of the unger squaws. It is possible, moreover, that If the original Mrs. YELLOW BONNET found that er husband was willing to get rid of her three rivals for the sake of his religion, she would see the superiority of that religion to Chayenne paranism, and would herself turn Christian This wo 'd truly be a happy ending of the case, both for old Mrs. YELLOW BONNEY and for her own brave, exclusively her own.

THE DEVICE OF LOCAL OPTION. Its Inconstructy with Personal Liberty and Democratic Principle,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For twenty-five years past the Democratic party has persistently advocated and demanded a uniform Excise law for the State. It has declared that principle on every platform upon which it has put its candidates during that whole time. The present Excise law was framed in accordance with that principle, and passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor. In two platforms adopted by Democratic State Conventions since its enactment, it was commended and approved as a just and equitable and reasonable measure expressive of Democratic conviction and principle, and of public sentiment. Now a Democratic Convention makes a platform which practically condemns it as constructed in deflance of the sound and fundamental Democratic doctrine of home rule, and advocates the reference of the excise question to local option, so that excise regulation shall vary with the varying sentiment of the majorities in different communities. How can these two positions, the old and the new, be made to agree? To me they seem to be uttorly irreconcilable, and therefore fatal to the reputation of the Democracy of New York as a party of principle. Moreover, the liberty to take a drink is not

all of personal liberty. If a liquor salcon on one corner is to be allowed to continue business on Sunday, why should other kinds of trade carried on at the remaining three corners be prohibited from transacting business on that day? If the saloons are permitted to open, why should the theatres be closed by law? For one, I have no personal use for the saloons on Sunday or any other day, not because I am a total abstainer, but because I prefer to drink elsewhere. at my own home, at my club, or at the house of a friend. But I have no more principle against going to the theatre or the opera on Sunday than I have against taking a drink when I am so minded. Sunday, to my thinking, is an in-tolerably dull day in New York, and the relief afforded by the opening of the saloons, great as it might be to many others, would, as I have said, be nothing for me, and thousands of other citizens like me; but if the theatres and opera houses were permitted to open, and other entertainments congruous with a holiday were allowed, the city would gain animation. Moreover, they would gratify tastes which certainly

are more elevated than the appetite for drink. Other departments of trade are restricted by law to the gains of six days of the week. If Sunday liquor selling is allowed why should they be compelled to put up their shutters on the first day of the week? It cannot be asserted that the selling of liquor is a Sunday necessity, except the existence of a large demand be taken as a proof of necessity. But is there not a large demand for other articles and amusements than alcoholic beverages, and the conviviality to which they give rise? The Jewish population of New York is estimated at 250,000, and they have no religious scruples about buying or selling on Sunday. Only about one-third of the population of the city are members of Christian churches, and of these the majority are women and people who have not yet reached an adult age. A very considerable part of these religious people, too, are not believers in the "American Sabbath," as it is called, or in the religious obligation to observe it as our Sun-day laws require. They were bred under the freedom of the "Continental Sunday." Having attended to their religious duties, as they regard them, they like to enjoy themselves in holiday fashion during the rest of the day. The question raised by the plank introduced

into the Republican platform by Warner Miller is not the liquor question or the excise question. His resolution makes no particular reference to that subject. It simply calls for the maintenance of the Sunday laws, of which the prohibition of liquor selling is only one. The issue raised by it is large and comprebends Sunday regulation generally. If, then, the question of Sunday observance is to be left to the decision of local option. the whole of it should be so referred, and not merely the question of liquor selling. If the eight thousand or ten thousand liquor dealers in New York have no religious scruples about keeping open on Sunday, providing they can get the liberty by law, is it not probable that a great part of these dealers, and the enterers to the luxurious tastes and the usual demands of the public, would be no less ready to transact their business on Sunday if it was likely to be profitable? If the majority of the people should declare under local option that they want the liquor saloons open on Sunday, it would be evident that they If there is to be local option as to liquor selling on Sunday, if the principle is politically sound and destrable in application, why should there

not be local option as to all Sunday observance and the suspension of business on that day? If, too, we are to have local option as to Sunday traffic, why should we not carry it further and thus relieve the Legislature of the main part of its responsibilities? There are wild-eyed theorists who hold that the people are under intolerable and indefensible despotism unless there is such a referendum of every law, so that no community shall be compelled to submit to any law to which it has not thus given formal consent. The Anarchists go to the extreme of demanding that every individual shall make the laws for himself, and that there shall be no

government In my opinion, the Democratic party would have been wiser if it had let this local optic hobby alone. It is a dangerous principle, and there was no necessity, no excuse for borrowing it from Republicanism to pervert long and well. stablished and contradictory Democratic principles. If the Democratic party favors opening the saloons on Sunday during certain restricted hours, it should say so and demand uniform comprehensive legislation to that end, Shall it compel Democrats to submit to dietation as to their Sunday drinking simply because they happen to be in a minority in a particular community, while other Democrats, being in the majority, may enjoy liberty, and not only they, but their political opponents also? I don't like the new and strange device, in

tself or in its logical consequences. NEW YORK, Sept. 25. JEFFERSON.

## Local Option.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Would a popula-vote on local option in New York rive a fair expres-sion of American feeling respecting open saloons on Sundars? A vote on local option in New York would not

test American feeling any more than a vote in Boston or in San Francisco. On this question the citizens of New York will stick closely to their own business.

## A Fruit Tyrant.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Against an elevated railroad piling, near the New York entrance to the bridge, is a stand for the sale of fruit, cake, &c., presided over to as ugiy a specimen of humanity as one will find in a day's walk. This specimen of intolerance drives away from the neighborhood of intolerance drives away from the neighborhood of his business stand all other peddlers whom the city licenses to sell in the streets.

Now, who gives this foreigner the right to monopolize a certain spot of the streets to the exclusion of others?

A. M. E.

## Honored in His Own Country.

To the Poirce of The Sus-Sir: I was pleased with the ionding article in to-day's Sets on the incomparable Bret flarte. The bit of description of Abraham Lincoln in Harte's story of "Clarence," everting whole volumes written on the marty President. With Longfellow, Pos. and Emerson in posity, and "The Washington Fring Nationales Hawthorne, and Fring Harte in prose, An error need fear no comparison with the therature of any older land.

SEFT. 25, 1806. he leading article in to-day's Saw on the in

## It Set Him Thinking.

"I want to thank you, Dortor," said Mr. Cawker to the Rev. Dr. Thirdly, "for that a imirable sermon on the higher criticism." "I am very glad you liked it," replied the minister, nodestly, but much gratified.

"Yes, Doctor, I like to hear discourses which make their hearers thins, instead of sections which go in at one ear and out of the other."

"Tike to have attentive and thoughtful heavers. and it gives me great pleasure to hear you say that it made you think. Mr. Cawler, added the minister. "Well, I can be acceler say that it did, botto. By the way, there is one question I wanted to sak about

"Which side of the question do you favor !"

ESCAPED PHILADELPHIANS. Sentiments and Behaviour of Men Who

Leave the Quaker City for New York. There is a constant exodus from Philadelphia to New York. It amounts in some professions to baif a score of men annually, and local less to others to a great many more. the escaped Philadelphian has been a few days in New York he begins to realize that he is breathing a larger and freer atmosphers. Philadelphia is like those cycloralandscapes. The eyes of the spectator tell blin that he beholds distant prospects under an ample sky, but his lungs destroy the illuslop by assuring him that he breathes the atmosphere of an ill-ventilated, closed apartment. Such is the mental, moral, and, above all, the social atmosphere of Philadelphia. The Philadelphian escaped permanently to New York feels as if he had been let out of jail, as if he lowl recently been living always beloors. When two escaped Philadelphians meet in New York their first exclamation is "Aren't you glad you are out of Philadelphia" After that they make the conventional polite

amenities must wait until the happy twain have chanted a pman of joy at their de liverance out of the house of bondage. An escaped Philadelphian feels toward his ndelivered brethren as an old-fashloned Pres beterian feels toward the unconverted heathen -a yearning sorrow for their hopeless state. It is shocking for an escaped Philadelphian, looking backward from the bliss of New York, to think that he has left behind in bondage at least a million of his fellow mortals. He is tempted to think that his first duty and that of all his fellow freedmen is to desert this blissful seat and to go back into the house of bondage and preach deliverance to his breth-

inquiries after each other's health and family.

Some are born New Yorkers, some schieve that enviable civic status, and some have it thrust upon them by the exigencies of business, and, perhaps, never come to full realization of their good fortune. There is still another sort of New Yorker, the New Yorker by nature. Some such first see the light in Philadelphia, and are exiles from birth in a most uncongenial climate. These unfortunates have an infancy of chronic postalgia, commonly mistaken by mothers, nurses, and even monly mistaken by mothers, herses, and even learned Philadelphia doctors for the ordinary pains of infancy. It is shocking to dose a wretched infant for celic when a visit to New York would give instant relief, dany of these extless of the soul die in early childhood through the results of false diagnosis and the consequent drugs. Those that survive the misdirected care of mothers, nurses, and doctors spread panic through ther own households and give the police of both cities no end of trouble by periodically running away to New York so soon as they are strong upon their legs. The cruef fugitive slave law prevailing in this town consigns such liberty-loving martyrs again to the bondage of their hated birthplace, and the parents cannot understand why the returned wanderer seems so vastly ben fired by his adventure, not realizing the tonic effect of breathing the atmosphere of one's match lowe. The Philadelphia parent of a natural New Yorker is in exactly the plicht of a hea that is foster mother to a duckling. Luckly the natural New Yorker is seldom condemned to lifelong nostalgia in Philadelphia. He sooner or later joins the exocus, and is ever after as one no longer at war with his swirmment.

There are many thousands of Philadelphians that have not instinctively if vined New York. These last are in a hepeless suct. They are take the heather that lurn missionaries. They refuse to see the light, Of those learned Philadelphia doctors for the ordinary There are many thousands of Philadelphians that have not instinctive it wined New York, and yet other thousands that really rest in the secure belief that their city is superior to New York. These last are in a hopeless state. They are like the heatle in that hurn missionaries. They refuse to see the light. Of those Philadelphians that are in a merely negative state of innorance touching the comparative merits of the two cities, many in time become sufficiently enlightened to desert their native city for New York. Some of them come over to New York on short yields and nearly suffer asphyxiation on the first mant after they return home. Others are totally unable to broathe the unaccustomed air of New York, and are as uncomfortable here as lewlanders upon mountain peaks. Persons of the interclass have been advised by escaped Philadelphians solicitous for their happiness to try a residence at Bound Brook, then at I ag Mata, h, then at Jorsey C.y. and thus make their exodus to New York by stages. All this is inconvenient, but it is unwise to subject lives long accustomed to the constraint of Philadelphian too sundenly to the freer air of New York.

When an escaped Philadelphian returns to the city from New York, his first half hour in the once familiar streets is a period of the oddest sensations. Chestnut street, once his favor to premenade a d his ideal of all that is univen seems in landicant mid dull. The man moves as in a dream. He can hardly persuade himself that the measure commercial procession slow-fravan before his eves is not a funeral raggant such as those of the sixteenth century in the New York.

But, after all, Philadelphia has much that is them, seems university in the seedering how far ahead may be the heave.

But, after all, Philadelphia has much that is rhore to the house, shear it was been a part of the par

spacious and beautiful, though unused, par, are all urban institutions in their natural condition. As for the visiting New Yorker, the place seems under a spell of death. He feels, in leaving New York for Philadelphia, as though be had let go the hand of a viceous man whose grasp tingles with life to lake that of a bedrilden invalid whose pulse throbs scarce forty beats a minute.

## HOW TO AID CUBA.

The Cause of Freedom Must Triumph, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Ladmire and commend The bun's just, generous, and truly American course in arousing public sympathy for the Cuban patriots, struggling single handed and at great odds for liberty against the most despetic, cruel, and creshing rule to which any enlightened people on the

globe is subjected. Your suggestion of a meeting of American sympathizers to encourage the Cultans, and, if possible, to hasten the recognition of them as belligerents by this and other governments. prompts me to forward the initia ry subscription to a fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such a meeting or of some other movement in the direction of an expression of public sentiment. It is very at all and insignificant in itself, but judging from my own feeling there are thousands who would be glad to do likewise. I am a plain American residing in Cleveland, O., have no business interests in Cuba or with Cubans, have not a Spanish speaking acquaintance, and know no more of the insur-rection than I have lear sed by reading THE SUN other newspapers.
you approve of such action, will you not
to further suggestions, knowing, as you do,
t course would be most effective, proper, and

politic?
If this does not meet with your approval, please apt / the enclosed amount to any leserving charity you choose.

F. D. LESLIE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

## Recognition of the Cubans.

From the Tray Parily Press. It remains for the United States of America, the reates: republic on the Western Continent and in the world, to take the stop that will give the r. volutionists in Cuba the right, under international law, to purchase arms and ains aftion and vessels of war to help them to win their independence by expelling the spanish invaders from the country which is rightfully

#### Lightning Again Strikes the Washington Monnment. Fr. in the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

to , hept. 21 -The Washington monument has once sense demonstrated it apparent invulnes-shility to ordinary size ks of lightning. It has been struck errors ones by discharges of atmospherte electricity to mout statathing any material damage, due, populate, to the fire system of lightning arrest ers with which the shaft is provided. As is well anown, the apex of the shaft is expect with a small pyra tidal block of aluminum, and up to Welner by moralize last that cloud piercine pour had covaried the leaven's bolts of electricity that have aim at constantly played around and about the tall white column of markle. On that morning the edd was the field by a heavy thunder storm, an original by many strikes of Deletning, and one of the need visided these struck the aluminum point. The impact was followed by a ball of fire shooting down the lightning ross and disapporting in the earth. The visitation caused considerable excitement at

the time, which was not allayed until it was accer-tained that to casualties or serious results of any blad had occurred. The master was reported to Co. Wilson, the engineer officer in character of the monument, and the aluminum point was inspected as well as could be done with the act of p weeful hard glasses, round to be wholly intact and unbarmed. The In which this belief can be thoroughly cetab lished, however, is by a avenual in-certain of the metal, and this can be done only by sending a regret up the outside of the shaft to its extreme tip, 550 feet from the ground.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

by Admiral Ito and Gen. Ovama:

Admiral Ito's Letter to the Late Admiral

The following is an official copy of the letter addressed conjointly to the late Chinese Admiral Time

Hosongo Sin: The unfortunate turn of events

has made us coemies; but as the warfate of the

day does not imply animosity between us as

individuals, we hope our former friendship is still warm enough to assure your Excellency that these lines which we address you with your kind permission are dictated by a motive render. This motive is that of submitting to the calm consideration of a friend the cause of action, which seems to be truly conducive to to good of his country and of himself, but which stress of circumstances might temporarily conceal from him. To whatever cause the successive failures of the Chinese arms on both sea and land may be attributed, we think your Excellency's sound judgment will not fail in assigning them to their true source, which must be apparent to any unprejudiced observer. In China the literary class is still the governing class, and literary accomplishment is the chief if not the sole way to rank and power now, as it was a thousand years ago. We do not venture to deny that this system is excellent in itself and might well be permanent and suffi-cient if China were standing alone in the world. and might well be permanent and sufficient if China were standing alone in the world. But national isolation is no longer a possibility. What a hard experience the Japanese empire had thirty years ago and how narrowly she escaped the awful calamity threatening her your Excellency well knows. To throw away the old principle and to adopt the new as the sole sondition of preserving the integrity of your empire is as necessary with your Government now as it was with ours then. The necessity must be attended to, or fall is inevitable sooner or later. That the crisis is being brought about by the Japanese arms is a mere chance. It might have been caused by other political difficulties as well. Now at such a conjuncture is it the part of a truly patrictic man apon whom the necessity of action devolves to allow himself to be simply dragged along by the force of circumstances? Compared with the resetablishment on a sound working basis of the oldest empire in the world, with its glorious history and its extensive territories, what is the surrender of a feet or the loss of a whole army? If your Excellency be truly patriotic and loyal to the cause of your country, we begyou to listen to the words of a sympathetic heart filled with the sense of honor, representative of the fighting men of Japan, which asks you to come and stay in Japan until the time arrives when your services be required for the good cause. Not to speak of the numerous instances of final success after temporary humiliation in your own history of the ancient dynasties, let me call your attention to the case of the French Marshal MacMahon, who allowed himself to be detained in the cremy and aid in reforming the overnment, which instead of dishenoring him reased him to the Presidency, or to the case of Osman Pasha, whom the unfortunate event of Plevna did not prevent from subsequently filling the poot of Minister of War, and rendering important serprevent from subsequently filing the post of Minister of War, and rendering important serprevent from subsequently filling the post of Minister of War, and rendering important services in reforming the army. As to the way your Excellency may be received in Japan, let us assure you of the mannaiming of our sovereign. His Majesty not only pardoned his own subjects that fought against the imperial side, but ever raised them to important positions according to their personal merits, as in the case of Admiral Enomoto, Privy Councillor Otori, and others. Surely he would be more magnariamous to one who is not his own subject, and whose glorious career is so well known to the world. The great problem with your Excellency now is whether to submit to the great enaming which must be the ineritable casequence of further adherence to the old principle, or to survive it for the sake of the futurations. We know it is the custom of your officials to their any communication from an opportent with a pride deal und to show consciousness of strength or to conceal weakness, but we hope your excelency will understand that the present communication is not made without due consideration of the wast interests at stake, but is the outcome of the truest sincerity and of the feelings which should lead to the realization of these interests, and we hope you will kindly consider it in that light.

Should the present communication meet with your approval, the carrying out of its import will, with your Excellency's permission, be aryour approval, the carrying out of its import will, with your Excellency's permission, be ar-ranged through further communications, and we have the honor to be, &c. Connt OxAMA. JAN. 20, 1895. Admiral ITO.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Edinburgh is preparing to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle next December. Telephone charges in France are to be reduced to five cents for a three-minute conversation within a radius of fifteen miles. Sir Henry Irving has received his arms from the Heralds' College. The shield is sable, with four swans dryer and a laurel wreath or in the centre.

Cetrol daty was charged at Lille on the water brought from Lourdes by returning pilgrims. The officials chassed It as a mit water, but their deci-sion has been appealed from.

Austria has put a stop to post rooms; bookmaking is to be allowed only on the race courses. The resson for the action is the shameless way in which agencies have been swindling the public.

English ideas of sport: "Her Majesty's buckbounds are sported to commence forest fundations, it conder. The red deer intended for sport with the Royal Bunt will be can ured in Windsor Park about

the end of the present month."

Cheshire cheese threatens to become a thing of the past. For four years the price has been steadily fall if what it was to 1801. Dealers tel the farmers that the change is likely to be perminent

and advise them to turn to butter making.

Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" first appeared in three volumes in 1855; a comp'e of rears later ne-volume edition was printed, but the book did not secome popular till 1871, since which time no year has pasted without a new edition being published In spite of the professions that England is rving to keep liquor out of Arrica, the value of spirits imported into the Niger protectorate alone rose from \$500,000 in 1886 to \$1,170,000 in 1884, the duties impored

on liquor forming 95 per cent of the revenues from There were 3,108 regular students in attendance at the seven Swiss universities last st., nmer. 247 of them women. Of 348 Russian students 151 were women, as were 7 of the 32 from the United States. Women form one-fifth of the total number of the two largest

universities, Zürich and Geneva.

England's whest erea was diminished by 510,000 acres, or over 26 per cent., last year, while at the same time the number of pigs was in reased half a million, or 21 per cent. It is evident that the country cannot profitably produce its own breadstows, but no reason has yet been found for the turn toward pork

King Humbert having conferred the collar of the order of the Annuariata on the Micado's uncle, the eservatore Romano points out that by the statutes of the order he should " swear to defend the Holy Cathe offe Church and the Sovereign Pointiff of Point.

The Grand Collars are called cousts by the King.

Free argon and helium have now been found to the siphurous waters of springs in the Tyrenees at I.s.

Bouchard into a Pincher tube containing majurature were introduced by M. Bouchard into a Pincher tube containing majurature wire, and when subjected to the silent discharge of destrictly combined with the magnesium. He says that they combine with platinum in the same way.

Experiments is corpore vite with boiled we erfor
drinking are being made in the Pantab in India. In cholera years the water for the prisoners in full to boiled; to find out whether it would not be as well to boll it always, the Lieutenant is vernor has ordered half the prisoners to be kend on plain water and all on boiled, and to have the results recorded for a year.

Mushrooms grow in humanse quantities in the line sian forests, the tubabitants in some places ex suns entirely by selling them. Kargonol, in Olonets, sends yearly 5,000 peeds (180,000 pounds) of mushrams of St. Petersburg. The varieties are many. With a form, the mushomer, the native tribes of sherialli-

toxicate themselves: an infusion from it has a supe One of the most intermiling of Dr. Girolam: Segato's not: factions has just been found after a long bunt! a Pavarian village, and will be sent to the Pietras and Anatomical Nuseum. It is the head of a young would who died of consumption sixty years ago kend priest as the day she died with the blend of

way and soft as the day seed ear. We the seed a worderful secret for petrifying the decisions of the secret for petrifying the decisions of the specimens kent in the lealing muscums show no sign of descriptions from the Simpleon will begin early non-cling the sign the Simpleon will begin early non-clinic through the Simpleon will begin early non-clinic through the Simpleon will begin early not seed to the second of the simple pest year. There will be two parallel tunnels each took or along tale miles long. Thei apart and tion feet lemme than the 24 Gonzard and 21,000 feet longer than 1 a Mout Conts unuels, but will be 1,500 fort lower than the two others, which will discuss the working expenses. It is expected that the work will be completed in five years said a half, three years

time that is han was required for the buand. The estimated cost is \$11,000,000. A modification of the decimal system for the deci-sion of time and angles is proposed by A. de p. c. h to a to the firm a sentity on. The tour late to tame I as the unit of time because it is more to the cept of at 111 is hopedeen to try to change of hour tora Vit. I der de named two 100 seconds. The new mautes well the new seconds a little over one third to be present seconds. Time would then be an distingly thus, 8 5548 would part wh minutes a choice seconds. For angular measurements he proposes dividing the circle into de a degree (de siend of 180), with the same subdivision into the name

utes of 100 seconds as for the Louis